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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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It is said that nearly all the United States senators are large men, their average weight running close to 180 pounds.

The fire losses of the United States last year were about $120,000,000, an increase of thirteen per cent. over those of the previous year.

There is said to be only one survivor of a once powerful Indian tribe in California. When he dies the language spoken by the tribe will become extinct.

Religious Pessimism is carried to an extreme in Russia. In that country there are sects that teach suicide. Recently eighty-four persons met in a cavern filled with straw. They fired the straw and those who were not burned to death killed each other with hatchets. One faint-hearted fellow escaped.

Absinthe was introduced into western civilization by French soldiers after their return home from the Algerian war in 1844. It is a product of North Africa and the soldiers mixed it with their wine as a febrifuge. Its manufacture is now one of the largest liquor trades in Europe. It is chiefly made at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, where 2,600,000 gallons are produced annually.

There are in America over 4,000,000 farms, large and small. They cover nearly 20,000,000 acres of improved land, and their total value is something like $10,000,000,000. These figures are not of course, very comprehensive. They simply convey the idea of vastness of area and equal vastness of importance. The estimated value of the yearly products of these farms is between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000.

We have often suggested, asserts the American Cultivator, that an important work for the horticulturist was to discover friendly insects, or those which would assist in killing the pests of the orchard. California fruit growers have recently imported some Australian parasites warranted to kill fruit pests. These little bugs feed on insect pests and rapidly destroy them. Congress will be asked to sanction the importation of these parasites, in order to clear California orchards of various insect pests that are increasing every year.

Thirty million tons of coal and 6,000,000 tons of coke were mined in Pennsylvania last year. The coal mines of this country furnish employment for 273,000 persons. In Pennsylvania's anthracite fields 110,000 persons are employed, and 52,000 in the bituminous beds. In Illinois 26,000 persons are at work in the mines, 24,000 in Ohio, 7500 in Indiana and 6000 in Maryland. The imports of bituminous coal have increased from 653,000 tons in 1881 to 906,650 in 1887, and the exports from 191,038 tons in 1881 to 643,563 tons in 1887. The imports are mainly received on the Pacific coast.

In the sixth annual report of the director of the United States Geological survey Professor Shaler estimates that the improvable marshes of our entire Eastern coast amount to at least 3,000,000 acres. Fully 200,000 acres of salt marsh lands are situated between Portland, Me., and New York, all of which are capable of being reclaimed from the sea by dikes and brought under cultivation profitable enough to make them yield a profit on a valuation of $200 per acre, while the cost of reclaiming them ought not to exceed one-fifth of that sum. These lands are unsurpassed in fertility as garden soils, and are practically inexhaustible.

The question of the proper location of the credit of organizing the Republican party, recently raised by the death of Deacon White in Pennsylvania, in whose behalf the distinction was claimed, is settled otherwise by T. C. Moore, a prominent citizen of Illinois, who, in a letter printed in the Chicago Times, gives some important facts relative to the birth of the Republican party. Mr. Moore furnishes names and dates showing beyond question, apparently, that the name Republican as a party title was first adopted September 19 1854, in a Congressional district convention of Anti-Slavery Democrats, Free Soilers and Abolitionists, held at Aurora, Kane county, Ill.

"Some of our scientists, who examine foods with the microscope only, pronounce oleomargarine, under that test, a wholesome food. They do not stop to consider," says the Cultivator, "that when made from clean beef or pork fat oleomargarine is rendered at a temperature not exceeding 120 degrees. This is practically a raw animal fat, and how few stomachs there are which can digest raw suet or pork fat. When we eat tallow and lard in the ordinary dietary they are cooked, but oleomargarine is not cooked." J. K. Brown, Dairy Commissioner of New York, makes the following statement in this connection: "We have made experiments in the department of the New York State dairy commission in which we show that oleomargarine will not dissolve and liquefy in any human stomach in its usual and ordinary temperature. It is indigestible and no article that is indigestible is wholesome. No microscopist can, with a microscope or with the naked eye, discover indigestibility. The manufacturers of oleomargarine have never attempted to answer the above argument against their bogus compound."

Hope.

Sweet mocking maid, she wakes and smiles
When winds are hushed and skies serener;
The air grows soft beneath her tread,
And where her radiant looks are shed
The leaves are greener.

We see a tangle of bright hair,
A round white arm extended;
We catch the fragrance, faintly sweet,
Of breezy robes about her feet,
With roses blended.

Where'er her vagrant fancy leads
We follow gladly after;
We seem to clasp her wayward charms;
She melts from our embracing arms
With airy laughter.

She weaves a rainbow in the air,
And while we gaze, delighted,
She tears the fabric into shreds
And scatters far the floating threads,
No more united.

She turns away her veiled face,
In sudden mood capricious;
But while we mourn the dismal shroud,
Breaks forth, like sunlight from a cloud,
Her smile delicious.

She plays a thousand teasing tricks;
Full fain we are to flout her;
Yet, spite of all, our hearts confess
Life had not half its loveliness
Were we without her.

—[Harper's Young People.

AN OLD-TIME GIRL.

"So it seems Fred Hayes has finally jilted Fannie Howe," said Grandpa West, one rainy morning, as he stood shaking off his drops from his great coat on our kitchen stove.

"Yes," replied I, as I filled a pan with apples and prepared to cut them, "and more shame to him, too. Brought her clear to an engagement, and then left town with another girl, and without one word to Fan."

"Shame!" repeated good Grandpa West, with an indignant flash from eyes blue and clear as at 21; "it's a disgrace to any Christian church to let one of its members go on so. Time was when he wouldn't have gone scot free, as he has now."

"But what could have been done?" I inquired.

"Done? He'd have had the full broadside of church discipline on his shoulders fifty years ago. He ought to be dealt with as Harmon Page was," concluded grandpa, meditatively.

"How was that?" inquired I, interested at once.

"I wonder if you've never heard that story!" said he, with a curious glance I understood better afterward. "See here; it's a rainy day, and mother won't be expecting me home. Hand over a knife, and I'll help you with your apples and tell that yarn at the same time."

Well pleased with the plan, I took another pan, and our fingers flew as grandpa went on with the true and authentic history of Harmon Page.

"You see," he began, "all this happened fifty years ago, and Amityville wasn't then the slow going, dull little place it is now. It was comparatively new, and was as lively and enterprising as the new places of the west are today. There are a good many old aristocratic families, though, and I tell you they held their heads high. The very meetin' house slips had to be gauged accordin' to the rank of the buyer, and I tell you old Deacon Avery would never have got the scowl out of his forrard if 'Squire Page had happened to have a seat in front of his.

"Dea. Avery had a daughter, a quiet, gentle girl, with a slight, graceful figure, and a face—well, you don't see such faces now'days—a clear, fine complexion, with a delicate pink trembling up to her lips when she was spoken to. Her eyes were great limpid wells, changing with every thought, and her hair was a soft chestnut brown, waving about her face in its own wayward style.

"She was a lovely girl, became a professor young, and was always to be seen in the end of the deacon's pew every Sunday, rain or shine. She never had much company, for there was a kind of dignified reserve about her that kept the fellows at a distance. But when she was 'long 'bout 18 or 20 Harmon Page began to go with her.

"He was a handsome, high-spirited chap, lively and full of talk, and as different from Mercy Avery as two persons well could be. But they loved each other; there's no doubt about that. Many's the time I've seen her grand eyes sparkle and pretty cheeks flush at Harmon's witty speeches till she was really brilliant. And he, with his proud spirit, always grew strangely gentle with Mercy.

"So in spite of the rivalry that had always existed between the two families, no one would have disturbed the two had it not been for Virginia Wake. She was a cousin of Col. Ford's first wife, and came there visiting from Boston.

"Virginia was called a handsome girl, with her brunette face, flashing black eyes, and heavy black curls she was never tired of jingling around her neck. She had a good deal, too, of what you call 'style,' and Amityville folks who didn't know as much of the ways of the world as they do now were completely fascinated with her taking ways. The young fellows in particular hovered around her like moths around a candle.

"All except Harmon Page. He had engaged himself to Mercy, and at first gave the new-comer the go by. The Pages and Fords had a family feud of a good many years standing, which kept them apart for one thing, and Virginia had plenty of company besides Harmon.

"But I suppose Harmon's indifference piqued the girl, and she snubbed the other boys and exerted all her charms on Harmon.

"She came in the fall, and along about Christmas time the neighbors began to notice that Virginia was mighty thick at the Pages'.

"The two houses were pretty near together, and she used to run over to Mother Page's on some excuse or other, twenty times a day. Perhaps 'twa'n't strange that Harmon began to be flattered by it. He had as good a turnout as any chap in the place, and he got in the habit of taking Virginia considerable.

"You see, position's everything in more cases than one, and Virginia was right there handy, while Mercy lived at the top of one of our old-fashioned Connecticut hills, with a dreadful hard road leading to it.

"Whether she knew how much Harmon was taking the other girl wasn't known; some thought not. She didn't get out much, except to meetin', that winter, and she had enough of her father's spunk about her not to let on that she saw Harmon foolin' with Virginia Wake at the noonin's.

"There was splendid sleighing that season—the kind we don't have these days—and some of the young folks wanted to have a general sleigh ride. It was put off from time to time, till 'twas finally set for one Thursday night.

"It was the night of the regular week prayer meeting, and after the time of the ride was all settled Harmon, who was the only professor in the party, tried a little to have it changed. But Virginia Wake declared, with a wicked shake of those jingling curls, that she could say her prayers just as well in a sleigh as she could cooped up in that stupid barn of a meeting-house.

"Everybody thought afterward she fixed the ride for that night to show Mercy Avery the power she had over Harmon Page.

"Well, the party started from Amityville 'long about 5 o'clock. They were all in a big two-horse load, except Virginia and Harmon.

"She had arranged for them to go ahead in his cutter alone, and I'll admit they were a splendid looking couple—he, with his fine eyes and teeth, and she, in a rich crimson hood that set off her dark beauty to perfection.

"Our route—for I was one of the party—lay straight up the hill toward Deacon Avery's. Just as we turned into it who should we meet but the deacon and Mercy.

"They were late, for the meeting was also appointed for early candle lighting; but Mercy had probably waited awhile for Harmon, who, for a year back, had taken her to Thursday meetin' as regular as the day come round.

"She sat up straight and queenly, beside her father, as they passed, and seemed not to hear the malicious sally Virginia called out to her.

"We, in the back team, were near enough to catch the scornful glance she threw from those deep eyes, gray as steel that night.

"As for Harmon, he turned white to the lips, and for a mile hardly answered the banter that Virginia kept up. After that he seemed to grow perfectly reckless, laughed and joked louder than any of the rest, and was so careless that he drove on a stone wall; and we, following, were all upset in a heap together, and had hard work to get tied up so as to make our way home toward morning, more dead than alive.

"It was a sorry day for Harmon Page. He was waited upon by a church committee, headed by Deacon Avery, who denounced his whole conduct toward Mercy as unchristian and highly inconsistent in a church member.

"He didn't have much to say for himself, and they churched him on the spot. He was pretty down in the mouth, but kept up some hope till he saw Mercy Avery.

"He had refused to see Virginia Wake, and that night he went up the familiar hill to Deacon Avery's stone-house.

"Mercy herself came to the door, calm and self-possessed, as if nothing had happened, and showed him into the sitting room. There was a steady light in her gray eyes, though that made Harmon tremble, and, without beating about the bush a bit, he came right to the point, and asked if all might be forgiven and forgotten, and they become as good friends as before. He worked himself into a passion, cried and took on like a child, they said.

"But, law! it didn't move her an atom. She had the genuine old Avery grit, if she was mild-mannered, and she told him that, as long as the church had put him out, she, of course, couldn't take him back.

"He pleaded and entreated until 10 o'clock at night, a late hour in them days, but it didn't make a might of difference. She wouldn't overlook what the church had considered a gross breach of faith. He went out a crushed man, and from that time his spirit seemed to leave him utterly."

"And what about Virginia Wake?" I interrupted, unconsciously cutting my finger in my eager interest.

"Oh, after the girl had done all the mischief possible, public opinion toward her changed 'mazin' quick, and she left town in a few days, and was never heard from in these parts again."

"And Harmon Page; what became of him?"

"He never got over the shock. He became silent and melancholy, and finally had to be taken to the Retreat. He grew worse, and the sight of a handsome woman with red cheeks and black curls would always throw him into his most violent tantrums. He died in the asylum at last."

"Now, I think that was real mean," said I, wrathfully winding cotton around my bleeding thumb. "If Mercy Avery hadn't turned him off his life might not have ended so sadly. I think she ought to have taken him back."

"Ah, ha!" said Grandpa West quizzically; "do you mean that?"

"Certainly," said I, with dignity, 'why shouldn't I?'

"Oh, nothing," he replied; "only if she had, Harmon Page would have been your grandfather instead of me."

"My grandfather—why, then," said I in some confusion, "Mercy Avery must be——"

"Mercy West, your grandmother," said grandpa, chucking me under the chin. Confess now that 'all's well that ends well."

"I suppose so," said I reluctantly.'"
—[New England Magazine.

Turkish Invitations.

The Oriental imagery, so plentiful in all the written communications of the eastern peoples, has been carried by the Turks to the points where its literary paroxysms become very absurd. One Effendi, or dignitary, writing to another, speaks of himself as "thy servant," "thy miserable valet," "thy slave," and so on, while all his references to the persons addressed are to "thy highness," "thy gracious lordship," "thy most exalted personality," and the like. The Turk, in addressing his equals or superiors, never uses the plain words "you" or "me." Instead of "I saw you the other day at the mosque," he says, "I observed at the mosque the dust of your excellency's feet." There is a Turkish proverb which declares the word "me" to be always and everywhere hateful.

Here are two genuine Turkish invitations to festivals:

"Noble and venerated friend: Tonight when the silver barque of the moon, now fourteen days old, floats out upon the sky's azure expanse, bestowing upon all the world romance and tenderness, we shall be assembled at the village of Rumili Hissar, in the place called Hozreti Mollah, a spot full of delights; and all the night, even to the rising of the sun, we shall taste the pleasures of the feast. We shall not admit a delay so great as the thickness of a hair. May the fleetness of sails and the strength of rowers bring thee, thou source of joy, to all thy friends."

"Most gracious master and most venerated lord: This evening, if it please Allah, when the great king of the army of stars, the sun of all the worlds, shall, setting forth toward the realm of the shadows, thrust his foot into the stirrup of velocity, thou art besought to illuminate us with the bright rays of thy countenance, which, indeed, rivals the sun's. Thy arrival, like that of the zephyr of the spring-time, will, for us, dissipate the sombre night of solitude and isolation."

And this ponderous composition is only an invitation to "come and dine at six!"—[Youth's Companion.

Palates of Rubber.

"Here is something which might interest you," said the physician, handing the reporter a red flap of soft rubber spatulated at one end like a beaver's tail and bearing small rivets at the other.

"What's that?"

"That's an artificial soft palate. You know some people are so unfortunate as to be born with a cleft in the roof of the mouth, which interferes sadly with their speech. All sounds which depend upon the breath being excluded from the nose, like 'n' and 'm,' they are unable to pronounce. These sounds are called nasal, because they go through the nose. Look in the glass with your mouth wide open and you will see a little tongue dangling away back at the roof of the mouth. This is the uvula, which is absent in the case of those who have cleft palates. It helps in swallowing as well as in speech. Now, this artificial uvula is not the natural shape, as you see, but is thinned out and spread out like a fan at one end. That is so that it may rest against the muscle which would naturally move the palate. The other end of the piece is riveted to a plate which is kept in the roof of the mouth, either by suction or by springs.

"A queer thing about these cases of cleft palates is that the perception of the proper sounds of letters dies out as the man grows older. A child in whose mouth an artificial palate is attached soon learns to talk as naturally as people whose palates are normal. But those who have passed middle life before they have one put in have, it is said, to learn a language like French, where the great prevalence of nasal sounds compels them to notice their importance. Only in that way do they learn to speak English properly."—[Chicago Mail.

He Got Things Mixed.

An old parish clerk was told to give the following notice: "On Sunday next the service in this church will be held in the afternoon and on the following Sunday it will be held in the morning, and so on alternately until further notice."

What he actually did read out was: "On Sunday next the morning services in this church will be held in the afternoon and on the following Sunday the afternoon service will be held in the morning, and so on to all eternity."—

THE United States Government has advertised for five thousand American white-marble headstones. Congress, on March 30, made an appropriation of $30,000 to pay for them. The headstones will be used for the unmarked graves of Union soldiers, sailors and marines in various parts of the country.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Their Two Days' National Convention at Indianapolis.

Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, Nominated for President.

The National Prohibition Convention for the nomination of a Presidential candidate met in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday morning. Every part of the hall, which seats five thousand people, was occupied. Among the prominent Prohibitionists present were: Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, Chairman of the National Committee; John P. St. John, of Kansas, Neal Dow, of Maine, Sam Small, the Georgia Evangelist, Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, and many other noted Prohibitionists of both sexes. The Convention broke out into song, after which the Rev. Sam Small offered prayer. Chairman Dickie then announced that A. Delano, of Connecticut, had been chosen temporary chairman. Captain Ritter next delivered an eloquent address of welcome. Temporary Chairman Delano, on taking the chair, made a brief address, saying they were there, "North and South, to stand for God and home and native land."

A number of telegrams and cablegrams were then read from prominent absentees expressing sympathy with the cause, after which Governor St. John, being introduced, made an address, which was greeted with applause.

The roll of the States was called, and the members of the committees on permanent organization and credentials were named.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 P. M., when it again met, and a permanent organization was agreed upon as follows: Chairman, John P. St. John, of Kansas; Secretary, Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia; Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Cranfield, of Texas, and Mrs. M. M. Brown, of Ohio.

After a spirited opposition from the anti-suffrage delegates, a motion to have a committee escort Miss Willard to the platform, as had been done with Mr. St. John, was carried. The Convention then adjourned to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Thursday's proceedings were opened with song, followed by prayer from the Rev. A. M. Richardson, of Kansas. Discussion followed on the report made by the Committee on Rules. A motion to extend the time for debate on the question of a woman suffrage plank in the platform to four hours was defeated. The rules were then adopted as reported, and a recess taken.

The Convention reassembled at 8 P. M. for the purpose of completing the work for which it had been convoked. The selection of a Presidential ticket was immediately proceeded with. The unanimous sentiment of the Convention was for General J. Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, for President, and his nomination was made by acclamation amid great enthusiasm.

For Vice-President, Rev. John A. Brooks, of Kansas City; Rev. Samuel Small, of Georgia; George Bain, of Kentucky; John T. Tanner, of Alabama, and A. L. Mahoney, of Texas, were placed in nomination, but all but Donohey and Brooks withdrew their names with thanks. A ballot was called for, but it becoming evident that Donohey had no support, Mr. Brooks was declared the nominee by acclamation.

A subscription for campaign purposes was then held, and contributions continued to pour in until something over $25,000 had been pledged.

The Rev. Sam Small then read the platform as reported by the Committee on Resolutions, which was as follows:

"The prohibition party, in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, do hereby declare: 1. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes and punished as such.

"2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our national and State constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority; and to this end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and nation.

"3. That any form of license taxation or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation, license or tax enters into alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the State's welfare, and that we arraign Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the licensed iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition and through open complicity with the liquor cause defeat the enforcement of law.

"4. For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest national vice.

"5. That an adequate public revenue being necessary it may properly be raised by impost duties and by an equitable assessment upon the property and the legitimate business of the country, but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from food, clothing and other comforts and necessaries of life.

"6. That civil service appointments for all civil offices, chiefly clerical in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

"7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where from any cause it has been held from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the Legislatures of the several States on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

"8. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

"9. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and increase the cost of products for popular consumption.

"10. For the preservation and defence of the Sabbath as a civil institution without oppressing any who religiously observe the same on any other day than the first day of the week; that arbitration is the Christian, wise and economic method of settling national differences, and the same method should by judicious legislation be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employes and employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now affect labor and robs it of its earnings, and would prove to be the wise and successful way of promoting labor reform, and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof; that monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public land should be reserved to actual settlers, and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.

"11. That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions, and of others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

"12. Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our native land."

John M. Olin, the only dissenting member of the committee, presented a minority report in which he thought it would be unwise to place in the platform any indorsement of woman suffrage.

When the plank declaring unequivocally for female suffrage was read the whole Convention was on its feet in an instant, and the cheering which followed lasted fully ten minutes. The entire platform was adopted amid prolonged enthusiasm, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, the editor of the *Christian Union*, has been elected by Brooklyn Plymouth Church to fill the pulpit made vacant by the death of Henry Ward Beecher.

THE Rev. Dr. Thoburn was elected Missionary Bishop for India and Malaysia by the Methodist Conference while in session at New York.

AUSTIN CORBIN has negotiated in London a loan of $56,000,000, secured by a four per cent. mortgage on the Reading Railroad.

MRS. CLEVELAND spent Friday in Philadelphia as the guest of George W. Childs. She paid an informal visit to a female college, attended a missionary meeting and then departed for Princeton College, N. J., to attend the Commencement Exercises.

WILLIAM NICKERMAN, a young boy, fell into a tub of hot water at Bridgeport, Conn., and was boiled to death.

FRANK MILLS, of San Francisco, Cal., a student at Harvard College, died from excessive indulgence in opium smoking.

A CHILD in Philadelphia, Penn., was choked to death by a candy sour ball she was eating, dying in great agony.

A STORM swept over a wide stretch of territory, Monday, and caused a great amount of damage to crops and property in West Virginia, the oil regions of Pennsylvania, Northern and Middle Ohio, Southern New York and Michigan.

South and West.

THE Colorado Democracy assembled in Convention at Denver and elected an uninstructed delegation to the Presidential Convention.

THE Sheriff of White County, Ind., was fatally injured by three prisoners, who fractured his skull and escaped from the County Jail.

THE Ohio Prohibition Convention met at Toledo and put a State ticket in the field. The platform adopted favors a woman suffrage and denounces trusts and contract labor importation.

AN immense crowd assembled at Jackson, Miss., to participate in the military demonstration accompanying the laying of the corner-stone of a monument erected to the memory of Mississippians who perished in the Confederate Army.

JOSEPH JAMES has been arrested at Timmonsville, S. C., charged with hiring a colored farm hand with $400 to assassinate his father.

MR. AND MRS. DRAKE, an old couple, and their two infant grandchildren were murdered at Kickapoo, Wis., by burglars who escaped with a large quantity of valuables.

THE Democratic Convention of Louisiana met at New Orleans and elected a Cleveland delegation to the National Convention, headed by ex-Governor S. D. McEnery.

A CLOUD-BURST in Dawes county, Neb., submerged five miles of railway, flooded many farms, raised the White river sixteen feet in forty minutes, and drowned many cattle. The water fell in a solid mass many feet thick.

WILLIAM H. ROE, a wife murderer, has been hanged at Anderson, Mo.

SIX men were killed and over ninety injured by an explosion of gasoline at Frederick, Md.

A TERRIFIC wind storm passed over Southern Indiana and did great damage at Wabash and Mentone. At Hendricks a farmer named Bunson and two horses were struck by lightning and killed. Bunson's barn was destroyed.

A PARTY of surveyors employed in Wise county, Va., by the Tennessee Steel and Iron Company, were attacked by settlers whom the company seeks to drive off and two of their number killed.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM POWELL were struck by lightning at their home in Parkersburg, W. Va., and instantly killed.

Washington.

SENATOR HAWLEY has accepted the official invitation of the city of Philadelphia to deliver the oration in Independence Square on the Fourth of July.

A DISPATCH to the Navy Department from Montevideo, Uruguay, announces the death of Lieutenant-Commander George M. Totten, United States Navy, executive officer of the United States steamer Tallapoosa, flagship of the South Atlantic squadron.

THE President has approved the act granting certain lands in Wyoming for public purposes; the act authorizing a loan of arms and equipments to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and a number of private pension bills.

Foreign.

THE village of Harlan in Roumania has been destroyed by fire. Four hundred families are homeless.

FOUR men were killed and thirty seriously injured at Montreal, Canada, by the explosion of the city gas reservoir.

LARGE and demonstrative Nationalist meetings were held throughout Ireland, and speeches against the Papal rescript and denouncing the Irish bishops were made by Messrs. O'Brien, Healy and Dillon.

THE camp of Osman Digna, the leader of the Egyptian rebels, has been burned by incendiaries in order to compel him to retreat. Two thousand of his followers are said to have perished.

ANXIETY about the fate of Stanley, the explorer, has been allayed by news just received from Zanzibar that his expedition is safe, and that all its members are alive and well.

J. G. VOIGHT, United States Consul at Manila City, Philippine Islands, is dead. He had been in charge of the American Consulate there for three years.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN will turn sixty-seven this year.

SENATORS SHERMAN, Evarts and Hoar are related to each other.

THE senior Admiral of the British navy Sir Provo Wallis, is 100 years old.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND says he has been wearing the same hat for twelve years.

A SUBSCRIPTION fund is being raised to erect a statue of Horace Greeley in City Hall Park, New York.

LAWN TENNIS bats made from trees felled by Mr. Gladstone are becoming fashionable and popular in England.

JAMES G. BLAINE will accompany Andrew Carnegie in a four-in-hand tour through England and Scotland in June.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be meditating a journey to England to call on the Empress of India this summer.

JEAN INGELOW, the poetess, gives a dinner three times a week to the sick poor and discharged convalescents from hospitals.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT'S coat-of-arms is a silver shield, with a dragon on a blue band running across it, and three red diamonds on the shield.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, the eminent author, has been offered the editorial management of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* at a salary of $10,000 a year.

GENERAL BOULANGER was lately accused of wearing a wig, whereupon a correspondent called upon him, and he submitted to having his hair pulled to show that the story was a slander.

GOVERNOR JOHN B. GORDON, of GEORGIA, is one of the finest-looking men in the State. He is six feet two inches in height and stands perfectly erect, his military life having had much to do with his manly bearing.

DR. THOMAS EVANS, of Paris, the eminent American dentist, who was recently summoned to Charlottenburg by the Empress Victoria of Germany, has been to Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

MLLE. M. RAMIREZ CORTEZ, of Paris, who is at present in San Francisco, is a lineal descendant of Hernando Cortez, the famous conqueror of Mexico. She is about twenty-eight years of age, slender and small of stature, with jet black hair and regular features.

A SON of Sir Stafford Northcote, the eminent English statesman, is employed as a clerk in the Chicago office of the auditor of the Illinois Central Railroad. He is punctual at his desk and a hard worker. He is quite affable and popular in the office and a favorite in Chicago society.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

100TH DAY.—The House amendments to the Senate bill for a public building at Paterson, N. J., were concurred in....Senate bills appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Staunton, Va., and $100,000 for one at Newport News, Va., were placed on the calendar....A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to examine into the condition of State bonds held by the United States in trust for indians....A Senate bill for the confinement of inebriates in the Government Hospital for the Insane was placed on the calendar....Mr. Turpie introduced a bill for the making and printing of the "Register of Labor." It proposes the annual publication of the names of persons reputed in their vicinity as most skilled in the mechanical and other arts....Mr. Blair introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that no State shall ever make a law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; that no money raised by taxation shall ever be appropriated for any school, where instruction is given in any doctrine peculiar to any religion....The House bill making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs was passed.

101ST DAY.—The following bills were reported: The House bill to create a Department of Agriculture; the Senate bill for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation....The Committee on Commerce reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Mr. Frye stated that it appropriated $21,388,783, being $1,783,000 more than the bill contained as it came from the House....The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business....By a vote of 29 to 19 the bill to discuss the Fisheries Treaty in open session was passed....Mr. Stewart spoke against the disturbance of certain land titles in California.

102D DAY.—The first open session for the consideration of executive business was held. The British Fisheries Treaty was brought up for consideration, and Mr. Frye took the floor and delivered a lengthy speech in opposition to its ratification....Mr. Manderson brought up in the Senate the bill to promote General Sheridan to the office of General of the Army. Unanimous consent was necessary, and the bill was placed upon the calendar, with a favorable report.

103D DAY.—The Senate bill to grant to the Puyallup Valley Railway Company a right of way through the Puyallup Indian Reservation in Washington Territory was passed....The consideration of the Senate bill to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa was taken up....The Pacific Railroad Telegraph Bill was favorably reported from the Inter-State Commerce Committee....The following bills were passed: The House bill to extend the time for the completion of the bridge across Staten Island Sound for one year from June 16, 1888; joint resolution for a commission to select a site for a naval station on the Pacific Coast; Senate bill to incorporate the American Historical Association; Mr. Call entered a resolution (which went over) directing the Attorney-General to report whether Anastasia Island, near St. Augustine, Fla., is the property of the United States....The Iowa Homestead bill was passed after considerable debate.

House Proceedings.

123D DAY.—The Sub Committee on Appropriations reported for consideration the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. Mr. M'Comas spoke against certain provisos of the measure.

124TH DAY.—The House continued the consideration of the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. Mr. Cannon spoke on the subject of providing special judges on a fixed salary to hold court in the Indian Territory. The measure was under consideration....The resolution to increase the force of the Civil Service Commission was passed.

125TH DAY.—The following bills were introduced: Appropriating $275,000 for the rebuilding of the Government dam at Rock Island Arsenal, and for the immediate construction of a temporary dam; granting to Government employes who were present at the battle of Gettysburg leave of absence to attend the anniversary celebration of that battle; to select a site for a Postoffice building in Washington, D. C.; to retire ex-soldiers and sailors who have been wounded in battle, after twenty-one years' service in the civil service....The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported the bills for the erection of public buildings at Taunton, Mass., and Norfolk, Va., to the Committee of the Whole....The Committee on Military Affairs reported the bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alvan C. Fremont as a Major-General; to the House calendar....The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill....The House Committee on Military Affairs completed the Army Appropriation bill and reported it to the House. The bill makes a total appropriation of $24,285,700.

126TH DAY.—Mr. O'Neil presented the conference report on his bill to create a Department of Labor, which was accepted, and the bill passed in substantially the same shape as it came from the Senate....Mr. Spinola arose on a question of personal privilege and denied that he had opposed the bill to place General Fremont on the retired list. The House then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The first amendment upon which a division was demanded, that increasing the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission, was adopted by a vote of 56 to 45. A motion to strike out the item was demanded on the amendment to re-establish the St. Louis Assay office. The amendment was adopted....On motion of Mr. Mills, and without a negative voice, the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Tariff bill. The chairman, Mr. Springer, announced that the bill would be considered for amendments under the five-minute rule. A desultory discussion engaged in by a large number of members occupied the attention of the House for the remainder of the day's session.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

TRENTON, N. J., will grant no liquor licenses to foreigners.

IT is probable that mackerel fishing will be a failure in the South.

TOBACCO and other vegetation in western North Carolina has been injured by frost.

THE fruit crop of Georgia is a failure, excepting blackberries, wild haws and persimmons.

A FLEET of cruisers will guard the Canadian coast against American fishermen this season.

IN a fight at Lincoln, Neb., one Burlington brakeman killed another by biting off his tongue.

THE Emperor Frederick's medical staff will be reduced, and there will be but one bulletin weekly.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW'S formal report says there is nothing cancerous about the German Emperor's malady.

EUGENE CHALFAULT, a laborer in the glass works at New Albany, Ind., died recently of hydrophobia.

LOUIS NEEBE, the Anarchist convict in Joliet, Ill., penitentiary, is breaking down physically and mentally.

THE total number of saloons permitted to sell liquor in Philadelphia after June 1, are 1310, against 1940 the past year.

AN Oregon boy recently killed a companion for answering in Sunday-school a question on which he himself had failed.

TWO St. Joseph (Mo.) girls were struck by lightning, which tore off all their clothing, but left them otherwise unharmed.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, a condemned murderer in the Louisville prison, turns evangelist and has converted seven fellow prisoners.

THE King of Portugal has ordered thirty tons of fireworks and fifty tons of mortars for use at Lisbon in the royal reception to the King of Sweden.

MRS. SALLIE Y. HENDERSON, widow of a contractor, has recovered $28,646 in a suit against the city of Louisville, Ky., after thirteen years of litigation.

JAMES W. SCHOOLER was recently admitted to practise in the Kentucky Court of Appeals, the first colored man to whom the privilege has been accorded.

M. JOVIS, a French aeronaut, is making a balloon, nearly two hundred feet in height, in which he proposes to sail through the air across the Atlantic next autumn.

THE Chinese Government is resorting to the courts in the Australian colonies to compel the reception of the Asiatic laborers held on board the Hong Kong steamers.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ED. SWARTWOOD is Captain of Hamilton.

ABOUT 6,000,000 balls were used last year.

TIERNAN, of the New Yorks, leads the League in home runs.

RADBOURN, of Boston, appears to have lost none of his own skill.

SUNDAY, of Pittsburg, now leads the League in base stealing.

CHICAGOANS are offering $100 to $80 on Anson's aggregation winning the pennant.

KROCK, the new Chicago pitcher, is showing up in fine form under the coaching of Catcher Flint.

IT costs the Harvard Baseball Association $120 a week to run the training table for the University nine.

SOWDERS, Krock, Viau and Gleason are the greatest successes among this season's crop of new pitchers.

SAM WISE still makes plenty of errors but hits the ball at critical times oftener than any other man on the Boston team.

IT is conceded that Kelly will win the bicycle offered by a Boston firm to the Boston player making the most runs this season.

THE Hamilton team contains eight left-handed bat

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETTER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE.
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES, F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER.
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
of New Hanover county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTOF,
of Cumberland county.

THE REAL NATIONAL ISSUE.

The real issue before the American people to-day is, How can the revenues collected in excess of the public necessity be remitted with the least disturbance to the business and employment of the people? This is the real, practical question. It is purely an economic question and one upon which the two parties of the country divide. And the country is to be congratulated that there is an issue which leaves the past behind and looks only to the present and the future; an issue without a tinge or touch of sectionalism, which awakens none of the bitter memories of former discords or divisions, which appeals neither to race nor geographical lines, which knows no North, or South, or East, or West, but brings all within its sweep and contemplation, each dividing upon what they may honestly regard for the best interests and highest welfare of all; an issue which can be considered and discussed calmly and deliberately, having fully in view the future of the industrial citizen and the highest and best destiny of the Republic.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At the Democratic State Convention last week, after a hot contest, Daniel G. Fowle was nominated on the 23rd ballot for Governor. To placate Alexander, the candidate supported by the farmers, he was offered the Lieut-Governor's place but refused to accept, whereupon Thos. M. Holt was substituted. The present incumbents were re-nominated for Secretary of State, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Rev. G. W. Sanderlin was nominated for Auditor, and Judges J. J. Davis, J. E. Shepherd and A. C. Avery for Justices of Supreme Court. The platform is an insincere string of straddling platitudes.

In Congress a few days ago, Mr Crisp, of Georgia, said the Republican party was played out down there and that the negroes vote the Democratic ticket. By the way, Mr. Crisp went to Congress with only 1,704 votes cast in his district, all told! And yet he is Chairman of the Committee on Elections. Further, the whole ten districts of Georgia cast 10,000 less votes than a good many single districts in several other States. Is strange that there sho'ld be complaint?

All over the Central and Western parts of the State prominent men are leaving the Democratic party. And among them we notice Dr. C. S. Rozell, of Lincoln county. In publicly announcing his change he gives as his reason that he believes "the Republican party to be the only party to which the masses can look with the hope of being relieved of the galling financial distress that now overshadows the whole country."

Repeated efforts were made by the Republicans during the last Congress to secure recognition for the purpose of introducing a bill to abolish the tax on tobacco, which would have reduced the surplus now in the Treasury and left among the people $30,000,000, but the request was request was refused by the Democratic Speaker of the House.

Less than thirty years ago when the Democratic party went out of power, it left the country with its credit impaired and its Treasury bankrupt. Under Republican rule the nation's credit was restored—made the best of all the governments in the world, and the Treaury has a surplus of many millions.

Ex-Senator Eaton says that if Mr. Cleveland is renominated it means "the utter defeat, rout and destruction of the Democratic party." It is safe to say that while Mr. Eaton is a good Democrat he is not being extensively quoted as a prophet by his party this year.

The sending of the Democratic ballot-box stuffers at Indianopolis to the Penetentiary has greatly improved the Republican chances there.

THE VALUE OF CREDIT.

Without credit no man can accomplish much! It is a valuable factor in all the business relations of life. Every man cannot have thousands in bank to sustain his credit, but any one, whether on the farm, in the shops or the counting room, can so establish his character that it will be worth more to him than hoarded thousands.

We have set down to write this article for the benefit of young men just starting out in business. We impress upon them the value of CHARACTER. Frequently have we known men, comfortably situated, unable to obtain a temporary loan when it would be a great accommodation, from the fact that they had failed to establish their character for punctuality. Nothing injures a man more than looseness in keeping promises. Every man should not only consider his word as good as his bond, but he should so live and act as to make it so.

A gentleman was once standing in the telegraph office at New York when a dispatch went through from Washington to Boston inquiring what the word of a certain merchant in the latter city was worth. The reply came back, "His bond is worth millions—his word is not worth a curse." Thus a man's credit and respectability does not depend upon his millions, but the fidelity of a man to his promises and engagements.

In our experience we have known men who had not a cent of property in the world, but who had credit at bank. It was because the officers knew the estimation in which he held his word and promises. Again, we know men owning considerable property—and they are to be found in Elizabeth City—who can get no credit at bank, some of them not even credit for a beef steak, for the reason that "their words are not worth a curse."

Aye, credit is worth more than anything else, and all should sustain it by faithful punctuality to their promises. To an honorable man life is worth nothing without it.

THE SLATER FUND.

The trustees of the Slater Fund held their late annual meeting in New York. Ex-President Hayes presided. The report of the officers showed a highly satisfactory condition of affairs. The report of the progress made in manual training in the schools assisted by the Fund was particularly satisfactory, and to that branch of tuition will be paid special attention the coming year. The pupils in the forty-five schools aided by the Fund number over 11,000. The sum of $45,000 was appropriated for the next school year, and will be apportioned according to the needs of present beneficiaries and others which are in course of organization.

The Republican State ticket is a good one. Dockery has much vim and is hard to handle before the people.—Reidsville Times.

So admit fair minded Democrats everywhere. The ticket is a good, strong one, and Dockery is one of the best speakers in the State.

The National Government in the French Republic costs about $10 for each person in the country; in the United States, less than $3 a head. One wouldn't think so, however, to read the groans of the free trade papers about taxation.

The Democrats say that Protection is robbery, and yet assert that the Mills bill is not a free trade bill. If it is not, then it must be for protection. This being so, according to the rules of logic and argument, the advocates of the Mills bill are robbers.

The Democratic war cries of four years ago—"open the books," and "turn the rascals out,"—are no longer heard. The books were opened, and lo! the Republican party was proven honest by the records.

More than 20,000 Democrats in the State of New York alone during the past month, it is stated, have taken a solemn pledge to support the party which puts a Protection plank in its platform.

At the Prohibition National Convention at Indianopolis on the 31st of May Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey, was nominated for President, and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice President.

Republicanism in Southwestern Virginia is so rapidly gaining strength that in Russell county, the Democratic "Jonesville Herald" has been purchased and made Republican paper.

The Democrats of the Raleigh district ignored Broughton, the mechanic and working man, and nominated lawyer Bunn for Congress.

It is said that there was the largest assemblage of Revenue officers at Raleigh last week that has ever been seen.

Unchecked immigration into the United States is fraught with the greatest danger.

It is to be hoped that the press will steer clear of scandals in the coming campaign.

The Mistery of Protection.

Record.

The argument against protection to which the demagogue usually resorts is ridicnle. He wants to know how it is that protection will cheapen cloth and raise the price of wool? how it is that protection will cheapen hats and caps and raise the price of labor? I would say in reply that the object of a protective tariff is not for the purpose of cheapening anything. This is not its aim, though it often is the effect. The object of a protective tariff is to diversify labor, to equalize emoluments, to secure a just recognition of individual rights, and a fair distribution of accruing benefits. To accomplish this we must protect American labor. In doing this we bring the producer and the consumer together, get rid of middlemen, and save transportation. This gives to the farmer a market for his crops which are perishable, and saves the freights on those that are not. If we were to feed 3,000,000 operatives in Europe, they might pay there enormous prices for our agricultural products and yet the farmer here receive a mere pittance; but when we bring these manufacturers to our doors a lower price than they paid there will be a high price to the farmer here, and a benefit to both.

The cheapness of manufactured products comes largely from the use of machinery, the sharpness of competition, and the saving of transportation. And the wisdom of good wages to the laboring man and good prices to the farmer is found not only in the benefit to them, but in the benefit which which accrues to the capitalist and to the country in the creation of a market which has no parallel in the world's history, for all classes become consumers and add to the common prosperity of rich and poor alike. It does not satisfy hunger to tell a man that bread is 4 cents a loaf if he has no 4 cents. It will not keep away the chill of winter to tell a family that blankets are $3 a pair if they have no means of getting the $3. It is not a question whether we shall pay this price or that; but the question is, how shall we get the means with which to buy? How can we best provide for ourselves and our families? Under what system can we obtain the best home, the best food and raiment, and the most of this world's blessings? What plan has given the best results? Go to yonder immigrant, who is only one of a half-million who land on our shores every year, and ask him—look into the pale faces of his half-clad wife and children and ask them.

Letter from "a Sewing Woman."

Sir: I can not understaud this high and low tariff that I hear men talking so much about. The inclosed I take from a newspaper published here, which copied it from the Philadelphia Record:

"When a sewing woman slips on her thimble (taxed 25 per cent.) and threads her needle (taxed 26 per cent.) with thread (taxed 25 per cent.) and snips it off with scissors (taxed 25 per cent) and sews a button (taxed 25 per cent.) on her husband's winter flannel shirt (taxed 68 per cent.) she is quite unconscious in her effort to get on in the world how the blessed tariff bears her down. Probably not one woman in the land ever thinks of it; but it is high time she should think of it, and make her husband, who is clothed with the right to vote, act upon it. High taxation is the bright ol labor."

It does seem that we poor women are very much imposed upon to have 25, 26 and 68 per cent. put upon everything we use. It is true when we had low tariff the needles that now cost 5 cents a paper we had to pay 10 for it, and the thimble that we now buy for 2 cents we got for 10 cents, and the thread that we now get for 5 cents we had to pay 10 for, and the scissors that we now get for 10 cents we had to pay 25 for, and the flannel shirt that we how pay 50 cents for we had to pay $1.25 for. There must be something done to lower the tariff or we will starve to death. Can not you do something to help us poor women? We are needing all the help we can get. Make the President and Congress take off all the tariff and let us go back to old times "before the war" prices. We are tired of this 25 per cent. business. There is no sense in it, and you men must do better or we women will take the ballot in our own little hands and vote.

Yours truly, JANE. M, McFADDEN,
Asheville, N. C. A sewing woman.

Worth Knowing.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe Cold, attended with a distressing Cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottle free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Expecting a Campaign Like That of 1840.

"The Bulletin" of the American Iron and Steel Association says: "In the entire history of this country there was never a time when the American doctrine was so popular as it is to-day, and it requires no special vision to see that the Presidential campaign of this year will be fought on that among other broad and distinctive issues. There is every reason to believe that the principle of protection will be given a prominence in 1888 it has not since 1840.

The farmer and manufacturer in this country must depend almost exclusively upon our home market. Any other policy would mean ruin and bankruptcy to the country The greater the producing power of the people the more independent and wealthy would the country be.—Samuel J. Randall.

Mr. Cleveland is Master.

Tribune.

The Democratic party needed a leader, but has found a master. The events of the past year have a peculiar interest for the philosophical student of parties and of party government in a republic. President Cleveland dictates to the New York Democratic Convention as absolutely, with as little effective resistence, and with as contemptuous indifference to the wishes and interest of intelligent Democrats, as if he were overseer on a plantation and Democrats were his slaves. Governor Hill of whom some have talked as the possible leader of an insurrection, feels the lash and bears the humiliation of a public flogging as best he can. Without him, Mr. Cleveland could never have become master of his party, for it was Mr. Hill's victory last year that made Cleveland's dictation possible. But Mr. Manning was discarded and humiliated before him, and but for Manning, the ex-sheriff of Erie would long ago have disappeared in oblivion. The men who climb without merit are those who kick away their ladders without compunction.

Mr. Cleveland's lash has been felt by every Democrat who has opposed his will. Mr. Randall has more than once led his party out of the jaws of defeat; it was his stubborn and sagacious direction which made Cleveland's election possible in 1884. His reward is to be disgraced and beaten in his own State. Mr. Wilkins, a member of Congress from Onio, ventured to oppose the President because he did not dare to defy his constituents. Now he is consigned to private life by the "pernicious activity" of Mr. Cleveland's henchmen, and reflects, as he applies healing lotions to his lacerated back, that the Democratic party will suffer in the end more than he suffers now. Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, obeyed his constituents and disobeyed President Cleveland by opposing the Mills bill; down comes the lash in a veto of the bill for a public building at Allentown, while a bill for a similar purpose in Mr. Hiestand's district was promptly approved, because Mr. Hiestand had obeyed the master and disregarded his constituents.

A Democratic Criticism.

New York World.

The essence of civil service reform is selection for fitness and promotion for fidelity and demonstrated capacity. It this is the true principle for the minor offices much more it is so for high judicial positions. To nominate for Chief Justice of the United States a man who has not been a judge of any sort whatever, and who, however excellent as a politician and citizen, has only a local reputation as a lawyer, is a disregard of this principle of selection that properly challenge the scrutiny of the Senate.

A Suggestion.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Some of the Pennsylvania Republicans are said to be anxious to keep the party majority in that State below 100,000 this year. In this project they might obtain some valuable hints from the Virginia Republican chiefs.

Linney won a laugh at Raleigh by saying it would take the Democrats as long to repeal the internal revenue at the present rate as it would to skin a dog by removing one hair at night and putting two on the dog the next morning.—Reidsville Times.

The farmers and farm merchants in and around Laurinburg are organizing a joint stock company with a capital of $20,000 to build a cotton seed oil mill.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Elizabeth City Normal School.

The next term of the NORMAL SCHOOL will begin at Elizabeth City, N. C., on

——Monday, July 9th, 1888.——

and continue three weeks.

FACULTY: Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, N. C.; Deputy State Superintendent Henry Houck, of Harrisburg, Penn'a; Mrs. E. G. Thompson and Prof. S. L. Sheep, of Elizabeth City.

Tuition free. Board can be had at the rate of $2.50 and $3 per week. Teachers expecting to attend should apply to their County Superintendent for certificate entitling them to reduced fare on railroads and on steamboats.

For further information, address

S. L. SHEEP, Supt.,
or Hon. C. C. POOL, Chairman of Local Board, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SHAD FISHERIES—1888

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett proffis for his oil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

HOTEL ALBERT,
NEWBERNE, N. C.

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

DITCHING.

I take this method of announcing that I have returned and am prepared to take contracts, as heretofore, for

— DITCHING. —

I guarantee to give satisfaction. Address me at Elizabeth City.

JAMES L. WHITE.

MRS. M. HILL,
DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS
Millinery, Notions & Fancy Goods,

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Old Bank Building, Road Street, Elizabeth City, N. C. 43-51

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. C. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Richard Brothers, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZABETH BROTHERS
April 4, 1888. Administratrix

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
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We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

100 important things you never knew or thought of about the human body and its curious organs. *How life is perpetuated, health acted, disease induced. How to avoid pitfalls of ignorance and indiscretion. How to apply Home Cure to all forms of disease. How to cure Croup, Old Eyes, Rupture, Phimosis, etc. How to make, be happy in marriage & have private babies.*

Send TEN CENTS for new book,

MEDICAL SENSE AND NONSENSE.

A melange of wit and wisdom, 96 pages, half of them given to newly illustrated medical "chestnuts" and Doctors Droll Jokes; "not too phunny but just phunny enough" to cure liver torpor and melancholy.

TRY THE LAUGH CURE.

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A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

16 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed

Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

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WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

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Wholesale Commission Dealer
— IN ALL KINDS OF —

Fresh Fish.
142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET,
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FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,
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NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
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Terrapin, Oysters, Game and Poultry.
No. 224 Light Street Wharf,
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Consignments solicited. Prompt returns our motto.

Reference—Citizen's National Bank.

"McDonald's Hack."

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said Count, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued, will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

The business heretofore existing under the firm, name and style of Boyle & Lehman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. A. BOYLE,
A. C. LEHMAN

Plymouth, N. C., May 1, 1888.

ARTHUR ROBBINS JOSEPH ROBBINS

A. & J. ROBBINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRUIT & PRODUCE,
N. W. COR. FRONT & SPRUCE STS
PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence Invited.

J. A. HARROLD, Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," located on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C. or the undersigned at Scanlon Murphin county Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING — and — DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season.
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
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PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop'r

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City N. C. FRED DAVIS
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STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt., Edenton, N. C.

RICHLY *REWARDED* are those who read this and then act. They will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. It notifies neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Phila'd'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders*

—o—

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

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Drs. Starkey & Palen have the libarty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

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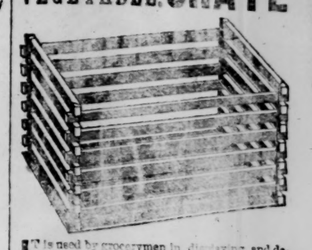
"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,
In the Virginia Mountains.
—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 36th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

THE BEST THING OUT
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE **CRATE**



It is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to pick fruit and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made to hold three (3) full twenty four and thirty-six quart berry crates respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

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THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a

PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
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STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
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THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE
THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
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ILL. ATLANTA, GA. TEX.
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144 Pages, with Steel Engravings
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In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
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13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
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15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
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HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
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25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
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28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasms	.50
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33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

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Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
50 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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TOILET SOAP.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from Olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

WE SELL

The Cheapest.

We have now received our new line of Summer and Spring Goods, and we have some of the handsomest ever brought to this market which I bought right low down to be sold at the lowest possible prices, so we can suit all classes of people. Our line of Men's and Boy's Clothing was never so large as this season. We can furnish Clothing to fit any size, from a child 4 years old to a man wearing 42, and all sizes between. So call and look at the

Great Bargains

we are offering on all classes of Clothing. Our line is so complete that we can now sell Men's suits as low as $3.25 to the finest qualities. We have a line of Children's Jersey Suits that we are selling lots of; they are for boys from 4 to 11 years old. These little suits are actually all wool and of the best quality of Jersey cloth, ranging in prices as to qualities from $3.25 to $5 a suit—just such a one as your little boy would like, and they fit to perfection. Our line of Clothing is the largest in the city, and we can sell them cheaper than ever before.

Please call and look at out immense stock of Ladies' Dress Goods. We have the nicest goods which we are selling at the

Lowest Prices

in the city, embracing almost all kinds and qualities—

FRENCH TRECOTS; FRENCH FLANNELS; DELAY PLAIDS; BATTUS CLOTH HENRIETTA CLOTH; CANVAS CLOTH; CASHMERES, in all shades; ALAPACHAS; POPLINS; LAWNS; PIQUES; INDIA LINENS; CHECK NANSOOKS, GUNS VEILING, ALBERTOSSES, CHECK MUSLINS, SATINS, ETC.

We are offering some of the best bargains of the season on satins, having three different qualities which we are offering at the very lowest prices. We have all shades and colors, and if you desire a nice, good, stylish dress ot a very low price, do not fail to fail to call when in the city and I will guarantee to show you some of the nicest goods in town, at the very lowest prices, As our goods are now in the store, and we have the

Largest Stock

ever offered in Elizabeth City. Our line of Trimmingt for Ladies Dress Gdods is much larger than ever before. We can suit any color We have a very large line of Morass Surah Silks, Gimps, Velvets, Plushes, Cords, Braided Sets, etc., that we are determining to sell right down to the very lowest prices, so that all classes of our customers can have a good chance to buy the very

Best Goods

in the city the very loweet price.

Our line of men's and boy's Hats is now complete, and we are just turning out lots of them at the very low figures we are putting them at. We can furnish any size and any quality of straw or wool hats lower than the lowest, They are the best

To be Found

in the city. We can guarantee f you are in need of a nice or a cheap hat, all you will have to do is to call on us and get satisfied both in quality and price

At

our Siore can always be found the largest and the best selected stock of Shoes shown anywhere in the city. We are Agents for W. L. Douglas's celebrated $2.50 and $3,00 Shoes for men, and with every pair there is a guarantee that they are all leather and the bottom put on free from tacks. Each pair of these shoes will outlast any other make that you will have to pay $5 for.

We are also Agents for Reed's Hand Sewed Ladies' Shoes, which are the best made; and we carry in stock many different kinds of shoes and can sell you shoes from 50c to any price you with. Remember the place.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST, Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞Don't get excited.

☞Vituperation isn't argument.

☞Honor "the hand that holds the plow."

☞June term of Pasquotank Court next week.

☞The Republican District Convention meets at Edenton to-day to elect delegates to Chicago, etc.

☞"Oh, these Cleveland times!" is the wail we hear from many sources. Men and brethren! we "told you so."

☞The *Falcon* is prone to get things wrong. It was *its* delegation, with their *Steadman* "boomlet," that "got left."

☞Latham out of the field, some think genial Tom Skinner will easily win the nomination: others say not, —that a "combine" will be made to beat him.

☞A visitor who saw Elizabeth City last week, after two years absence, remarked enthusiastically on the many improvements that have taken place in that time.

☞We have the sad intelligence of the death of little Clary Weston, son of Rev. Cha's C. Brothers, which occurred at Table Rock, this State, on the 2nd inst. aged 2 years and 6 m.

☞Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mary W., the very estimable daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hollowell, to Mr. George P. Gatling, on the 12th of June.

☞In response to a notice published in the Springfield, Mass., *Farm and Home*, by Commissioner of Immigration Patrick, we are receiving a number of letters inquiring about this section of the State. We try to reply to all, giving the information asked for.

☞We call attention to the announcement of the Normal School which will open here on the 9th of July. It will continue three weeks. A competent corps of Instructors is secured. It is to be hoped that the special advantages offered by the Normal will be utilized by the teachers of the district.

☞On Thursday last, May 31st, Mrs. Ferbey Rogerson died at the residence of her son Mr. Mr. Simeon N. Rogerson, in Nixonton township, this county, at the advanced age of 85 years, 1 month and 6 days. She was a devout Christian and a most worthy woman.

☞Some of our young people have been feasting on the "good things of the land" during the past week. On Wednesday eve a merry party were royally entertained at the residence of Mr. D S. Kramer, and on Friday evening about the same company partook of a sumptuous collation at the residence of Rev. P. W. Melick.

☞It was gratifying to the editor of the CAROLINIAN, on meeting the other delegates from the First District at the State Convention, to find a perfect unanimity of sentiment both as to policy and candidates. And, excepting one of the Judges, (and he only fell a few votes short,) the men nominated and the delegates elected had his and their support.

☞A number of County Democrats told us on Monday that they were getting tired of the present system of County government which fosters 'ring rule." Said one: "The 'ring' fix up a slate—one to suit its purposes—calls it the *party's* choice, cracks the party whip and demands submission and support. I neither like nor acknowledge such bossism."

☞The State campaign has now opened and the National will soon begin. Let them be conducted on the high plane of reason, argument, *principles*. It is only in this way the CAROLINIAN proposes to act. It will tolerate honest difference of opinion, respect honorable opposition, and court manly discussion, but it will *not* engage in any crusade of vituperation nor indulge in the debasing tactics too generally resorted to by the partisan press.

☞The new board of Town Commissioners met on Monday night On motion of Emanuel Davis, colored Republican, J. B. Flora, Democrat, was appointed chairman. Then, by the chairman casting *two* votes, one as Commissioner and another as Chairman, W. G Underwood was elected to fill the declared vacancy in the Fifth Ward. Then, of course, Democratic officers were elected, as follows: For Mayor, W. C. Glover; Clerk, J. W. Albertson jr.; Constable, A. West; Treasurer, T. R. Mann. While not endorsing the methods by which this was done, the CAROLINIAN, acting on the philosophy long governing its conduct, don't propose "shedding any tears over spilled milk;" but we'll have some comments in our next issue.

☞Corn was 67 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞"Let the earth bring forth grass" saith Leviticus.

☞A man who goes to the root of things—the dentist.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Apply at this Office.

☞A ravaging disease, known as "office fever," has broken out. It is contagious and is spreading.

☞Don't save all the unpleasant jobs for the small boy and expect him to grow up loving the farm.

☞It shows more taste and refinement for a lady to make pets of her flowers, in preference to a lap dog.

—Children's all wool Jerseys now reduced from $1 to 25c, to close out, at Fowler & Co's. Are perfect, and will be sent by mail on receipt of 25c and postage.

☞If you are aware of any news of local interest please inform us of it. We will appreciate it as a favor.

☞Sound sense applied to the pig pen will produce quite as good returns as when applied to other farm industries.

☞Prof. Frank Woodard, who was pastor of the Methodist Church at this place some years ago, has been elected to the chair of English in the University of South Carolina.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1,25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1 00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

☞Let it be the resolve of Republicans in every county to *unite* in nominating good tickets, selecting men who will secure the largest vote. This course will help the District, State and National tickets.

☞The Magistrates met on Monday and elected C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, F. M. Godfrey, J. J. Spence and Elliot Whitehurst were elected County Commissioners, and S. L. Sheen County Superintendent. The tax levies were: State, 20 cts; county 31 6-10; school, 12½; court house, 36.

☞The boy who hired his sister to make his shirts gave a very good illustration of one of the many benefits of protection Some one said to him, "You could have bought those shirts at least a dollar cheaper." "Yes,s' replied the boy, "Sister Sally got a pretty fair price She always pays me well for what I do for her. The money I paid her is still under the same roof with me, and if sickness, or trouble, or hard luck comes to any of our family that money is there in the house."

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

☞We had the pleasure, at the late Republican State Convention, of meeting and clasping the hands of a great many of our personal and political friends both at the Capitol and from all parts of the State, and they inspired us by their words of cheer; and, too, we made the acquaintance of others who favorably impressed us, among whom we mention Gen. L. G. Estes, of Enfield; G. M. Bulla esq., of Lexington; Hon. J. B. Mason, of Chapel Hill; R. O. Patterson esq., of Asheville, and C. M. Rogers, of Oxford—all men of brains, intelligence and influence, and all staunch Republicans.

☞"M" wants to know the origin of the phrase, "If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain?' When Mahomet first announced his system the Arabs demanden supernatural proofs of his commission; the performance of a miracle such as was performed by Christ. Finding it impossible to put them off, he commanded Mount Safa to come to him; and, as it did not stir, he exclaimed, "God is merciful. Had it obeyed my words, it would have fallen on us to our destruction. I will therefore go to the mountain, and thank God that he has had mercy on a stiff necked generation."

—Large oaks from little acorns and large bank accounts from little savings. Begin to save *now* by trading with Robinson & Co., for they will not be undersold until people learn to open oysters with rolling pins.

☞Time and again the question was asked us, "Do you think Blaine will be the Republican nominee for President?" Up to his writing his Florence letter, we answered "Yes," because it was clearly apparent that he was the choice of the great mass of the party. Since then we have thoght not, for we believed he was in earnest. His recent letter settles it. Having given his word that he would not be a candidate, and thus thrown the field open to free competition, he takes the stand that it would be unjust and unfair even to allow his name to be used, to the prejudice of other men's chances. He has given his pledge, and like a man of honor, he keeps it. In this he shows his greatness. patriotism and magnanimity. His letter will be found on our last page.

☞A corps of surveyors, acting under orders of the Secretary of the Interior, have been at work obtaining the topography of this section, its altitude above tide-water, etc.

☞The "Aumansan Society" met at Dr. John's on Monday night. The programme carried out was as follows: Piano solos by Miss Marcie Albertson and Miss Annie Kramer; vocal duet by Miss Grace Melick and Mr. Patter; essay on the Alphabet—its origin and development, by Miss John; selections by Messrs Woodley and Potter, etc.

LOCAL MENTION.

New Irish potatoes.—Sometimes "explanations" don't explain.—It was again cool enough for fires on Sunday. —Miss May Fowler, accompanied by Miss Selma Snyder, left for Philadelphia on Saturday.—Two cars loaded with coal were backed up the station track with such force, the other day, as to break the bumper and pitch into the river.—The Colored members of the G. A. R. here observed Memorial Day with appropriate ceremoies. decorating the graves of their departed comrades, etc.—Our townsman F. F. Cohoon got 150 votes for Auditor at the Democratic State Convention. —Rev. J. J. Hall preached on Sunday morning and night at the Baptist Church, and addressed the Reform Club in the afternoon.—To be fairly beaten is one thing; to be *sold out* is quite another.—Rev. J. H. Johnson, of Raleigh, will preach at the rooms of the Reform Club next Sunday morning and night.—We have always felt an interest in *young men*, and, when worthy, glad to see them promoted; hence, as we are compelled to have a Democratic Mayor for another year, we prefer Charlie Glover to some others in that party we could name. Let him do his duty, and the CAROLINIAN will give him all the credit due.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for June opens with "Summer Saunterings in Spanish San Sebastian," a charming bit of descriptive from the pen of Mrs Frank Leslie, one of the most notable women of the day, equally skilful in the management of a great business and in literary effort. "Some Plays that Have Held the Stage" is intereresting. In "The Last of the Pines" we hear the forest moan and sigh over their steady destruction, rapid enough when the sturdy woodman swung his axe in the glimmering light, but terrible now that steam comes to effect the work and bear away the trophies. There is an interesting sketch of Charles Darwin, the great, thoughtful man, who has so revolutionized the study of nature. The stories all are bright, attractive and well written.

The June number of the ECLECTIC offers many features of interest which should engage the attention of all thinking readers. The opening paper by Prince Kropotkin, the nihilist and socialist, under the title of "The Breakdown of the Industrial System," examines into the industrial evils of the day and indulges in a glowing anticipation of the benefits of socialism to the poor man. There is an instructive paper on the 'Central African Question." The Anglo-American Copyright Question is discussed from the English standpoint. Among the other readable and interesting articles are "Recollections of Charles Dickens," "Caricature, the Fantastic, the Grotesque," "Everlasting Hills," "The Art of George Eliot," "Islam and Christianity," "A March Minstrel," "The Tyneside Widow," and "Mathew Arnold."

THE TRICT.

CHAPANOKE: Sabbath last was Children's Day at Oak Grove Church. An excellent sermon was preached by Rev Mr. Lennon. After dinner there was singing, dialogues, recitations, and addresses by Mr. Geo. Green of Elizabeth City and Rev. Mr. Lennon. All passed off plessantly.

The Beaufor Record bewails the fact "that the Democracy of Carteret are not united."

On the morning of the 30th ult., a fire occurred in Washington, destroying three buildings on Water street.

A syndicate of Northern capitalists from Scranton, Pa., and Binghampton, N. Y, has purchased a hundred thousand acres of timber lands in Hyde county.

The Commencement of the Wesleyan Female College comes off on the 14th inst at Murfreesboro, and that of the Chowan Baptist Female Institute on the 19th.

The East Chowan Association met on the 22nd ult at Warwick, Chowan county, W. B. Shaw esq., Moderator. Introductory sermon by Dr. Overby. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator, W. B. Shaw; Recording Clerk, S. D. B Pritchard; Reading Clerk, E F. Aydlett. The next Association meet at Sawyer's Creek in May next.

STATE ITEMS

A waterspout struck Beaufort on the 1st inst., capsizing a number of vessels on the bay.

Seven hundred thousand shad have been placed in the Swannoa river at Asheville.

Samuel Welch and wife, of Wilkes county, both lay corpses on the 19th ult. They were very old people.

A bill has passed Congress to build bridges across the Cape Fear and Black rivers

The new Market house at Greensboro has been burned. Loss above insurance about $1,800.

The vegetables, fruit, tobacco and wheat in the mountain counties are reported badly damaged by the frosts.

Col. John A. Fagg, one of the last surveying officers of the Mexican war from this State, died suddenly at Asheville the other day, aged 81.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

In Flower Farming the first thing, among many first things, is the land to grow the flowers on; the next thing the cultivator; and then the market. It is because the people of this section have all the "first things" necessary that hopes are entertained that at least some lovers of Queen Floral's kingdom may reach forth their hands to accept her golden gifts.

Mrs. Thompson says in her article before alluded to:

"You gather your flowers in the morning as soon as the dew has dried, *no sooner* remember as the dew militates against the perfect action of the pomade. * * Have prepared from three to eight sash (five is ample for small experiments) three inches deep of any white wood, oak, popular, ash, etc, in which have a pane of glass 20 x30 or 16x20 imbedded in putty, as window sash.

When the flowers are open in abundance, take sash No. 1, and spread on the inside of the glass a layer of clarified grease, one-fourth of an inch thick and evenly done; on this pack your flower petals until your sash is full to the brim, (nothing to be used but petals, remember.) When your sash is full take sash No. 2, (all of the same size) turn upside down and spread a layer of clarified grease on the glass one-fourth of an inch thick—now reverse and place on top of No. 1 which places the flower petals between two layers of grease in an air tight department.

The flowers are left in this condition from one to five days according to the abundance of flowers. When ready to renew with fresh flowers place a fine flour sifter over a vessel of boiling water, subjecting the flower to a gentle pressure which will expel the grease, and which will fall into the water beneath—cool the water as soon as possible. * * Take this same grease when cold and apply again to your sashes, add fresh flowers, repeating same process as long as your flowers continue in bloom, using same grease all the time. When done strain carefully, pack in tin buckets and express (pre paid) to Colgate & Co., Perfumers, New York City, and they will gladly test and report to you the value of your Pomade."

The clarified grease spoken of is made by melting clarified lard, which must then be strained through a fine cloth into ice-cold water with half a teaspoon each of salt and alum dissolved. Remelt the lard, strain again, a second, third and fourth time, renewing ice-water, salt and alum each time. This is most important. At last melting add one ounce of Lenzoin acid. The entire process is called Enfleurage.

"I walked alone in the morning and who
so glad as I,
When I saw the pale wild roses, hang
from a branch on high?
But the day was all before me—the tumult
of youth's delight—
Why bear a burden of roses before the
calm of night?
I returned in the joyless evening
I yearned with passion then
But a hand had plucked the roses I never
should see again.
I may wander east, I may wander west,
wherever the sun doth shine,
I never shall find the wild roses, the roses
I thought were mine."

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF May 30.

To Decapitation by M—L-ark. To Charade by E. M—Tomato (To-mat-toe. To Charade by Fannie—Black-thorn-stick.

ENIGMA.

By R.

I am composed of 27 letters.

My 1 11 12 8 often full of gold, or other precious metals,
My 16 10 14 20 useful in whitewashing times.
My 4 15 10 (k(makes lovely dresses,
My 17 18 19 6 8 24 European song bird.
My 2 25 5 26 sound of the ocean.
My 27 10 16 20 19 a lady's name.
My whole is a good place to buy a pretty hat or bonnet.

DECAPITATIONS.

By M.

Behead a pretty flower and leave a useful article for men and women of business or leisure.

CHARADE.

Fannie.

My first grows in the garden
Is very good to eat,
And early in the summer
We all think it a treat.
My second has full many a shape,
And size; is empty, full;
As it may please each owners whim,
Is gay, and sometimes dull,
My whole is a lively game to seek
For all who can their tempers keep.

Lines

TO JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY,

After reading "The City Street," in the poem "In Bohemia."

Oh Poet crowned with gift divine,
The sorrow and joy of a world is pressed
In the gold of thy heart, to purple wine,
Thou art our noblest, thou art our best.

ANNIE M.

Elizabeth City, N C.

The mills of the Gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly small;
And the Protectionists are waiting
To grind Mills to nothing at all!

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain. Try a bottle. 50c and $1 at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 2,30 P. M. Norfolk, leaves at 8.35 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Lundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9,15 P. M.

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Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. & W. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Largetor for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong Little, Ashe and Roanoke rivers, and Sanderson & Washington, and Atlantic & Raleigh Railroads, and with Steamer Keystone State weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfree Boro and all landings on the Chowan and Cotchin rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday, of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday and Saturday,

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

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The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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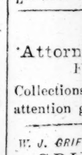

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FOWLER & CO'S, Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Centennial Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Bishops Elected by the Methodist General Conference.

The centennial meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the supreme ecclesiastical court of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, commenced in Philadelphia, the 17th of May. There were over 500 delegates, or commissioners, in attendance, representing every State and Territory in the Union. The opening services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, the oldest of the denomination in the city, to which the commissioners marched in procession from Horticultural Hall, where the business sessions were held. Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected Moderator by a decided majority.

REV. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D. D.

Dr. Thompson is about forty-eight years of age, and was born near Allentown, Pa. His boyhood days were passed in Wisconsin, and he entered Carroll College in that State, graduating in 1858. After his collegiate career he entered Princeton Seminary, having determined to study for the ministry, where he spent two years, finishing his seminary course at the Northwestern one, the McCormick Seminary, in Chicago. He graduated in 1861, and his first charge was at the little town of Juneau, Wis., the next at Jonesville. His first city church was the First Church, of Cincinnati, from which he went to the First Church, of Chicago. He became editor of the Chicago *Interior* between the years 1874-77, but resumed pastoral work in Pittsburg. His last five years have been passed as pastor of the Second Church of Kansas City, where he is in charge at present, although he still continues to be an editor of the *Interior*.

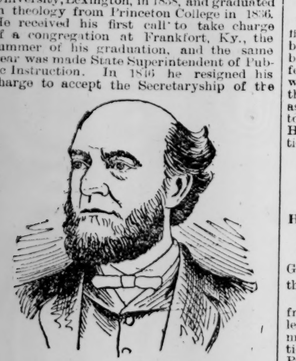
REV. J. J. BULLOCK, D. D.

On the same day that the Northern Assembly convened in Philadelphia, the Southern Assembly met in the Franklin Street Church, in Baltimore. The Southern Assembly is composed of thirteen synods, sixty-nine presbyteries, 1116 ministers, 2223 churches and 150,308 communicants. The entire contributions for all purposes last year were $1,415,318. After the delivery of the annual sermon, the Assembly proceeded to the election of Moderator. Rev. J. J. Bullock, of Washington, being chosen.

The Rev. Joseph James Bullock, D. D., was born at Lexington, Ky., December 23d, 1812. He received his classical education in Centre College, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1832. He studied law in the Transylvania University, Lexington, in 1838, and graduated in theology from Princeton College in 1836. He received his first call to take charge of a congregation at Frankfort, Ky., the summer of his graduation, and the same year was made State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1836 he resigned his charge to accept the Secretaryship of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church. In 1848, resigning that position, he went to Walnut Hill, where he took charge of two country churches, and at the same time established a large female seminary. His health being fully restored, he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky., in 1855, where he ministered until 1855, when he returned to Walnut Hill. In the spring of 1861 he accepted a call to the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, where he labored successfully for nine years. In 1870 he accepted the charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, Va., where he remained until 1878, when he was elected Chaplain of the United States Senate, which office he retained for five years. He is now Secretary of Foreign and Domestic Missions, and resides in Washington, D. C.

A feature of the Assemblies was a reception given at the mansion of Mr. Morris, Overbrook, Penn. The members of the Northern and Southern Assemblies were there in full force, and many prominent people, including President Cleveland and his wife, were present. The President made a short address of greeting to the delegates of the two General Assemblies, and expressed a wish for Presbyterian Union.

On the following day—May 24, the centennial date of the Presbyterian Church—the members of the two General Assemblies united in great mass meetings in the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, Rev. T. Donald Witherspoon, of Louisville, Congressmen Breckenridge, of Kentucky, J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, and James S. Cothran, of South Carolina; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., of New York, Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., of Chicago, ex-United States Senator McMillen, of Minnesota, Hon. William Strong, ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and others. Mrs. Cleveland was an interested listener. References by the speakers to the proposed union of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians were heartily applauded.

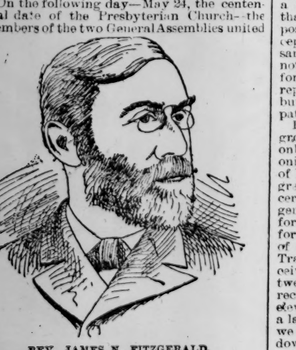


J. H. VINCENT, D. D.

Five New Methodist Bishops.

At the Methodist General Conference in New York five new Bishops were elected after much balloting. The following is a short summary of the lives of the newly-chosen Bishops:

Dr. Vincent was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1832, and educated in Pennsylvania, entering the ministry in 1853. He began the publication of Sunday-school papers in 1865 and has become prominent in that work, being for years Secretary of the Sunday-school Union. In 1874 he organized, with Hon. Lewis Miller, the Chautauquan lecture course, that has had many thousands of students all over the United States, and has made the summer school on Lake Chautauqua famous.



REV. JAMES N. FITZGERALD.

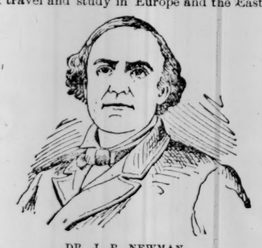
Rev. James N. Fitzgerald, the second bishop elected, has been the Secretary of the Newark Conference for a number of years, Recording secretary of the Missionary Society for the past eight years. He was in the conferences of 1876, 1880, 1884 and the present one.

The Rev. Isaac W. Joyce, D. D., who was the third Bishop elected, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, about fifty years ago. He was admitted to the Northwest Indiana Conference in 1859 and has never held any office in the Church other than that of Presiding Elder. His success in the pastorate began with his appointment to a charge at Greencastle, Ind., the seat of De Pauw University. Here he became very popular with the students. Since 1880 he had been a pastor in Cincinnati and is now in his second term as pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church in that city. He was a delegate to the General Con-

REV. ISAAC W. JOYCE, D. D.

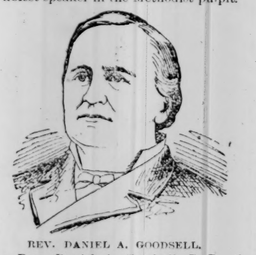
ference in 1880 and is a member of the present Conference. He received his literary degree from Indiana Asbury University and was made a Doctor of Divinity by Dickinson College.

Dr. J. P. Newman, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., was born in New York city in 1827, and educated at Vazenovia and Wesleyan University, Newark. His first charge was at Hamilton, N. Y. From there he went to Fort Plain, where he, in 1858, married Miss Angelina Ensign, preceptress of the Fort Plain Collegiate Institute. Some years latter Dr. Newman came to New York, taking the Bedford Street Church, and after a two years' course of travel and study in Europe and the East,



DR. J. P. NEWMAN.

returned to take the Washington Square Church. Five years later he was stationed in New Orleans, and his work among the colored people resulted in building many churches, and aided in the organization of the Southern conferences. From there he went to Washington, to the church of which he has now been pastor three times, and was for three years chaplain of the United States Senate. His association with General Grant began at this time and continued to the death of the latter at Mount McGregor. After a pastorate of three years at the Central Church of New York Dr. Newman went to the European Council in London. On his return he filled the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, being at the time a located Methodist minister. After two years he resigned. He returned to the active ministry, however, after the death of General Grant, and Dr. Newman is considered the ablest speaker in the Methodist pulpit.



REV. DANIEL A. GOODSELL.

The Rev. Daniel A. Goodsell, D. D., the fifth Bishop elected, is a native of Newburgh, N. Y. He is 48 years old, and has been a member of the New York East Conference for twenty nine years. His father was the Rev. Buel Goodsell, well known in this vicinity in his day. Dr Goodsell's work as a pastor has been almost entirely confined to Brooklyn, New York, and New Haven. He is now Secretary of the Church Educational Society.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

He Declares That He Cannot Possibly Accept a Renomination.

The following letter, forwarded by James G. Blaine from Paris to Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, explains itself:

MY DEAR SIR: Since my return to Paris from Southern Italy on the 8th inst., I have learned (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party. A single phrase of my letter of January 29 from Florence (which was decisive of everything I had the personal power to decide) has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand, friends equally devoted and disinterested have construed my letter (as it should be construed) to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the National Convention. They have in consequence given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination—some of whom would not, I am sure, have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the Presidential contest of 1888.

If I should now, by speech or by silence, by commission or omission, permit my name, in any event to come before the Convention I should incur the reproach of being uncandid with those who have always been candid with me. I speak therefore, because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of faltering in a double sense in my words. Assuming that the Presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impressions that I had not been free from indirection, and therefore I could not accept it at all. The misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could not patiently endure.

Republican victory, the prospects of which grow brighter every day, can be imperiled only by lack of unity in council or by acrimonious contest over men. The issue of Protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come. Were it possible for every voter of the Republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the Party of Free Trade in the United States would no receive the support of one wage-worker between the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level. And in the end the rewards of labor everywhere will be advanced if we steadily refuse to lower the standard at home. Yours very sincerely,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Cardinal Gibbons Lays the Corner Stone in Washington.

The corner stone of the Catholic University was laid in Washington, D. C., Thursday afternoon by Cardinal Gibbons, aided by Archbishops Williams, Ireland and Ryan, Bishops Spaulding and Kane, and others. The steady rain which fell during the day caused the abandonment of the parade of the societies. President Cleveland drove out to the grounds, which are two miles and a half from the city, and was given a seat on the platform between Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Spaulding.

The choir was supported by the Marine Band. The blessing of the site of the university and stone laying followed. The sermon was by Bishop Spaulding, and the presentation of a gold medal sent by the Pope to Miss Caldwell, whose gift of $300,000 was the nucleus of the fund by which the university has been founded. A large number of prominent officials, Congressmen, Cabinet officers and diplomats were in attendance.

DECORATION DAY.

General Observance Throughout the Country.

President Cleveland at Parades in Brooklyn and New York

Decoration Day was observed in the usual manner this year in various parts of the country. Below we give the leading features of the exercises at prominent points:

Opposite the Worth monument in Madison Square, New York, the President of the United States Decoration Day reviewed one of the largest pageants that was ever assembled in the metropolis of the nation to honor the memory of the brave soldiers who gave their lives to the preservation of the unity of their country. Twenty-one years ago Congress set apart the 30th day of May for that purpose, and no year since Decoration Day was made a national institution has it been observed with more becoming ceremony.

President Cleveland and three members of his Cabinet, Secretaries Endicott, Whitney and Fairchild, came over from Washington to participate in the day's ceremonies. They arrived early at the reviewing stand, but even before they came a vast concourse of citizens had assembled to cheer the survivors of the war on their errand of fraternal affection. It was nearly 9 o'clock when the President, in company with J. L. Linbeck, chairman of the Memorial Committee, drove up and took his position on the reviewing stand.

The head of the procession reached the reviewing stand at a little before ten o'clock. At that hour the stand was filled with prominent citizens, judges, commissioners and other public officers.

First came the First Brigade of the National Guard under the command of General Fitzgerald, and then the always imposing Old Guard, clad in their heavy beaver skinned hats. As the militia and the Old Guard passed the stand the crowd for the first time warmed to the enthusiasm of the occasion and greated them with a hearty round of applause. Then came the other regiments of the State militia, each in turn saluting the Chief Magistrate as it passed the stand, and receiving a bow of recognition in return.

When the Richmond (Va.) Grays, clad in uniforms similar to those worn by the Confederate armies, passed the stand, sandwiched between two companies who wore the blue, and carrying at their heal the Stars and Stripes in recognition of the fact that all hostile feeling between North and South had long since died away, they were greeted with a round of cheers sufficient in itself to repay them for their journey from the Old Dominion.

Never since the day was first observed has a more inspiring, buoyant procession paraded the streets of the metropolis. Fully 10,000 men were in line, and the general regularity and perfection of their marching could but recall the days when with their departed comrades most of them marched together.

It was after noonday when the last of the procession had passed the reviewing stand, and President Cleveland was driven to Brooklyn to review the parade in that city. As the carriage containing the President drove away the assembled crowd loudly cheered him on his way.

The parade in Brooklyn was the largest and finest ever seen in that city on Memorial Day. Over ten thousand men were in line. These were the army of veterans, a battery of regular artillery, a battalion of marines, about three hundred bluejackets; the Thirteenth, under Colonel Austen; the Thirty-second, under Coonel Finkelmeier; the Forty-seventh, under Colonel Gaylor, and the Fourteenth, under Colonel Michell, the brigade being under the command of General James McLeer.

The veteran organizations, under General E. B. Fowler, carried their tattered battle flags, and included the survivors of all the regiments that left the city during the war.

It was just a quarter past twelve when the crowd that had long been waiting at and around the reviewing stand in front of Washington Park, between De Kalb and Willoughby avenues, broke into enthusiastic cheering at the approach of President Cleveland in an open carriage.

Among the company on the reviewing stand were the Mayor and Mrs. Chapin, the District Attorney and Mrs. Ridgway, William B. Astor, and S. T. Stranahan, and Rev. Charles H. Hall, U. E. Lathrop, who looks so much like the President that the crowd cheered him on his arrival; Mrs. Dr. Talmage and daughter, General Black and a delegation of Grand Army men, General Butterfield, Admiral Gherardi, ex-Mayor Hunter and some of the city officials.

It was a quarter to one when the head of the procession came by, the band playing "Dixie." The President stood up when the procession began, and answered the salutes of the marching men by bowing and smiling. He remained standing until the Fifth divis on had passed. Then he and the party left the stand and took seats in the carriages. They remained a few minutes longer, and then, at five minutes to two, as the firemen were passing the stand the distinguished party were driven away to Mr. Crowe's house, where the President held an informal reception until 3:30 o'clock, when, accompanied by his cabinet officers, he left on a special train for Washington.

At night services in memory of the dead, held in the New York Metropolitan Opera House, Chauncey M. Depew presided and Colonel R. G. Ingersoll made a memorial address.

The most impressive services were held at the tomb of General Grant. Twenty thousand people were gathered at Riverside Park in the afternoon at the hour of 3, when the services in honor of the dead commander were begun.

Seats were arranged in front of the tomb for the Grand Army Posts and the Virginia company and the members of the 19th Regiment. After the band had played a funeral march, the Rev. Dr. M. King offered prayer, and the ritual of the Grand Army was read. The oration was delivered by General Stewart L. Woodford. He was frequently applauded by the Richmond Grays, as well as by the Grand Army men.

At the close of the services the Richmond company fired three salutes in front of the tomb. The bugle call was sounded, and as the members of Grant Post marched past the tomb each threw a bunch of flowers within.

The Grand Army of the Republic ceremonies in Washington were on a scale of great splendor. All the posts were out in force. Statues of revolutionary heroes as well as those of the late war were lavishly decorated. A large delegation honored the memory of General Logan in Rock Creek Cemetery, where Representative Mason, of Illinois, delivered a touching oration. At noon an artillery salute was fired. The procession was formed in front of the Arlington Mansion, and, after the usual visit to the grave of the unknown, etc., Senator Palmer, of Michigan, delivered an oration in the vine covered amphitheatre. He was followed by Senator Manderson, of Nebraska.

Philadelphia honored the day by parades, addresses and decorations. On the tomb of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, at Norristown, a splendid floral piece was placed by the Hancock Veteran Association, and there were floral tributes from a number of other organizations.

Gettysburg also made a grand patriotic display. The proceedings in the National Cemetery were unusually impressive. Colonel W. F. Ryan, of Rochester, N. Y., recited Lincoln's famous address delivered at the dedication of the soldiers' monument November 19, 1863. T. E. Tarsney, of Michigan, discussed the results of the battle of Gettysburg in a way which held the closest attention of the large crowd. Colonel Dewitt C. Sprague, of Washington, read a poem, the subject of which was: "The Dead of Gettysburg." After music by the band the benediction was pronounced by Rev. T. J. Barkley.

BILLS APPROVED.

Acts That Have Received the President's Signature.

The President has approved the joint resolution to enable the President to extend to certain inhabitants of Japan a suitable recognition of their humane treatment of the survivors of the crew of the American bark Cashmere; the act authorizing the President to arrange a conference between the United States of America and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil; the act to restore a part of the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation to the public domain; the act increasing the limit of cost of the public building in course of erection at Charleston, S. C.; the act to limit the hours that letter-carriers in cities shall be employed per day; and the act providing for the survey of certain historic grounds, locations, and military works.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

Reports From the Great Explorer That He Was Well.

A despatch from Zanzibar states that messengers from Tippoo Tib have arrived there with letters from Major Barttelot, dated Singatini, on the Congo, October 25. Major Barttelot says that deserters from Stanley's camp had arrived at Singatini after a twenty days' canoe voyage. They reported that Stanley and all his party were well, and had a plentiful supply of food.

The letters further say that the behavior of Tippoo Tib has not been satisfactory. No details are given regarding Stanley's route.

LATER NEWS.

JUDGE EDWARD A. WHITE, of Baton Rouge, has been selected by the Louisiana Legislature to succeed J. B. Eustis as United States Senator.

A LARGE crib of lumber slid upon and fatally injured three men at La Crosse, Wis.

THE Southern Presbyterian Union at the General Assembly in Baltimore declared itself opposed to organic union with the Northern Presbyterians.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has appointed Edward Burgess, of Boston, to be President of the Board on Life Saving Appliances, vice Captain R. Baby, deceased. This is the Mr. Burgess who designed the yachts Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer. He has accepted the office.

FREDERICK N. FOY, Township Clerk, his wife and three children, aged five, nine and eleven years, were burned to death in their house at Uffington, Canada.

A FIRE in the establishment of Edward and Robert Garrould, linen drapers, London, England, burned six shop women to death, and many others were injured by leaping from windows.

EMPEROR FREDERICK at last accounts was said to be in a fair way toward complete recovery.

THE New York Police, 2500 strong, made their annual dress parade down Broadway.

FOUR men were drowned by reason of their boats capsizing near Fall River, Mass.

THE Methodist General Conference at New York adjourned on Wednesday after being in session for twenty-seven days.

MRS. ANN MCCAFFERTY was fatally shot at Yorktown, Penn., by her son Hugh, aged eighteen years, who was fooling with a shotgun in an adjoining room, the charge passing through the closed door.

THREE men were killed and seven injured by a collision on the Union Pacific near Bordeaux, Wyoming.

THE Florida Democratic State Convention, in session at St. Augustine, after a bitter struggle nominated Captain F. P. Fleming, of Jacksonville, for Governor, on the fortieth ballot.

THE Democrats of North Carolina assembled in convention at Raleigh and nominated D. G. Fowle for Governor and S. B. Alexander for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE boiler of the steamer Fulton exploded at New Orleans, and killed the pilot and three deck hands.

MISS ADELE MENARD, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a wealthy Minneapolis citizen, committed suicide in order to escape parental cruelty.

BECAUSE A. J. Winquest, a farmer, was refused liquor at Holdrege, Neb., he shot Saloon Keeper William Kurges fatally, and then killed himself.

PROFESSOR R. D. IRVING, the noted geologist in charge of the United States geological survey in Wisconsin and Minnesota, died at Washington, of paralysis, aged forty-one. He was a grand nephew of Washington Irving.

THE purchase of the Herreshoff yacht Stiletto by the Government for $25,000 has been consummated, and the vessel will be retained on the Newport (R. I.) station for torpedo service.

THE Emperor and Empress of Germany drove in an open carriage to Grunewald, where the Emperor paid his first visit to the mausoleum since the funeral of the late Emperor William. Kneeling beside the coffin of his father His Majesty offered up a silent prayer.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A $50,000 silk factory is to be built at Jacksonville, Fla.

PULLMAN, Ill., is to have an electric belt railroad five miles long.

THERE are thirty-six societies of the various crafts in Minneapolis, Minn.

IN Massachusetts 12,000 children under 14 years of age are working in shops.

EXTENSIVE potteries for working up the fine native clay are now in course of building at Memphis, Tenn.

INDUSTRIAL establishments are springing up in the South faster than an account of them can be kept.

THE Boston *Herald*, in furtherance of its profit-sharing agreement of a year ago, has divided $10,000 among its employes.

SECTION men along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad have gone on strike because of a reduction from $1.50 to $1.25 per day.

TWELVE hundred Hebrews engaged in tailoring at Leeds, England, have struck against more than fifty-eight hours a week.

TWO Presidential Labor party tickets have been placed in the field, one by the Union Labor party and another by the United Labor party.

THE industries in the United States are now carried on by 4,000,000 persons, in round numbers, representing a population of 20,000,000.

THE Loughlin Coke Works at Bradford, Penn., have shut down its 240 ovens indefinitely, throwing a large number of men out of employment.

RETURNS from 389 labor organizations in New Jersey give a membership of 57,692—40,172 being Knights of Labor and 17,780 Trade Unionists.

THERE were over 100 delegates, representing 5,000 butchers, at the annual session in Philadelphia of the Butchers' Union. Thomas Armour, of Chicago, presided.

THE number of men employed at iron mining in the Lake Superior basin is estimated at 150,000. Wages have been reduced from 5 to 10 per cent. Miners get $1.65 a day.

IT is reported that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad of New Jersey has issued notice that hereafter the train hands on passenger trains will be held responsible for damage to seat arms and backs.

SKILLED laborers in China, such as carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and the like, earn from ten to thirty cents a day, while unskilled laborers, men who, in the expressive term in their language, "sell their strength," earn from eight to ten cents a day.

THE Union Steel Works of Chicago consume daily 1000 barrels of oil as fuel in place of 100 tons of coal. For every 18 barrels they save $5, or $278 per day. They dispense also with the labor of 65 men, or $150. In the 310 working days there is saved in these works alone the enormous sum of $126,480.

WORKMEN in the vicinity of Hackettstown, N. J., are exuberant over the tidings that the Warren Foundries, owned by Cooper & Hewitt, will be put in blast, employing several hundred hands. These works have been idle during the last five years, owing to the depressed condition of the iron trade, during which time the business interests of the town have been paralyzed.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed		5¼@	5¾
Calves, common to prime		6 @	8
Sheep		5½@	6
Lambs		9 @	9½
Hogs—Live	5 85	@ 6 00	
Dressed		7¼@	7⅝
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 65	@ 4 80	
West. good to choice	4 85	@ 5 00	
Wheat—No. 2 Red, June		93⅝@	94⅝
Rye—State		56 @	58
Barley—State		82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		60¼@	65¼
Oats—White State		43¼@	43½
Mixed Western		38 @	40
Hay—Choice Timothy		95 @	1 00
Straw—Long Rye		— @	1 00
Lard—City Steam	8 20	@ 8 40	
Butter—State Creamery		24½@	25
Dairy		— @	—
West. Im. Creamery		15 @	17
Factory		14 @	16
Cheese—State Factory, New		7½@	9
Skims		1 @	7
Western		7¾@	8½
Eggs—State and Penn		16 @	16½
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	4 35	@ 4 85	
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 00	@ 6 00	
Lambs—Western		— @ 7 00	
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 55	@ 5 90	
Flour—Family	4 85	@ 5 25	
Wheat—No. 1		92¾@	93
Corn—No. 2. Mixed		57 @	57½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed		— @	39
Barley—State		88 @	91
	BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice		7 @	8
Hogs—Live		5½@	6
Northern Dressed		6¾@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 25	@ 5 65	
Corn—Steamer Yellow		68 @	69
Oats—White		47½@	48½
Rye—State		60 @	65½
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Dressed weight		7 @	7¾
Sheep—Live weight		4½@	6
Lambs		6½@	8
Hogs—Northern		7 @	7¼
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 85	@ 4 00	
Wheat—No. 2, Red		93½@	97
Corn—No. 2, Yellow		— @	63
Oats—Mixed		40 @	41¼
Rye—No. 2		— @	78
Butter—Creamery Extra		19 @	20
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream		9¼@	9⅝

THE LAND OF EXILE.

George Kennan's Trip to Siberia—His Story to Appear in The Century.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE has inspired a number of important enterprises—the Great South papers; the articles on South America (the result of an expedition sent out by the magazine); the War Papers, which increased its circulation by 100,000; the Life of Lincoln, for the serial publication of which Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, formerly private secretaries to the President, are now receiving $50,000; these, and many others. But of all its enterprises and serials none will surpass in interest and in far-reaching results the papers on "Siberia and the Exile System," the publication of which has just begun.

Mr. Kennan, who writes the articles, had spent a number of years in Siberia before *The Century* people started him off to explore the country in their interest, and what he expected to do was to prove that the exile system was not as terrible as it had been described. Knowing that he held views favorable to them, the Russian Government gave him every facility for a thorough examination of all the prisons and mines of Siberia. The Minister of the Interior furnished him with a circular letter which admitted him everywhere, allowing him to travel with exile parties and to make the acquaintance of hundreds of "liberals."

As Mr. Kennan relates in his preface in the May *Century*, the result of all this inspection was to make him change his views completely, and he has returned to America fully convinced that Stepniak and Prince Krapotkin and other nihilist writers have not drawn with too strong colors their pictures of the horrors of the life of a Russian exile. In these papers, beginning with the May *Century*, Mr. Kennan will describe his journey. In the May number he crosses the Russian frontier. In June he visits the very interesting forwarding prison at Tiumen,

THE PRISON YARD AT TIUMEN.

From an Exile's Sketch in the June Century.

built to accommodate 800, where, at the time of Mr. Kennan's visit, 1741 men and women were imprisoned. In rooms built to accommodate forty men, 160 were sleeping. "I breathed as little as I could while I was there," says Mr. Kennan, "but every respiration seemed to pollute my very soul, and I became faint from nausea and lack of oxygen. It was like trying to breathe in an underground hospital-drain."

Mr. Kennan's articles are torn out of the copies of *The Century* which enter Russia; they, as well as Mr. Kennan himself, being now on the Russian black-list. But other countries are reading what Mr. Kennan writes. The articles are being translated into Polish, and they are appearing also in the organ of the Russian liberals at Geneva. Even a Dutch newspaper published on the Island of Java is reprinting them in four-page supplements.

A Unique Telegraph System.

There has grown up among the farmers of a county in Michigan a telegraph system which might be extended throughout the rural districts everywhere. The system began by two farmers connecting their houses with a wire for their own convenience and operating their line with an ordinary Morse instruments. Gradually other farmers extended the line to their houses, and after a time the wire was run into a neighboring village. Seven years ago the combined farmers and a few village merchants organized themselves into a company and it has since been extended until now it has sixty-five miles of wire and ninety offices, two-thirds of the latter being in farm-houses, and nearly all the rest in stores where these farmers do their trading. One or two newspaper offices, as many more railroad freight offices, the County Telephone Exchange and the larger post-offices are all connected. Every farmer is his own operator, battery man and line repairer. Of course, any quantity of private communication is kept up between the stockholders of this independent system. There are two or three independent systems of these lines in the country, arranged so that they can be connected with each other at intersecting points, and the whole scheme is being worked very cheaply and successfully.—*Chicago Times.*

Transplanting a Rabbit's Nerve.

The *British Medical Journal* contains a full and scientific account of a remarkable operation recently performed by Dr. Gersung, of Vienna, being the transplantation of a nerve from a rabbit to a man. The patient is Professor Von Fleischl, a distinguished physiologist of the University of Vienna. Sixteen years ago he was poisoned by a cut during a post mortem. His thumb had to be amputated, a disease of the nerve intervened, and after some years the whole system of nerves of the thumb and the first fingers was affected and became very painful. Gersung's operation consisted in taking as long a piece as possible of sciatic nerve from a rabbit, which was still palpitating, and inserting it in the place of six centimeters of the diseased median nerve cut from Fleischl's hand. For a few hours there was great pain. This then entirely subsided and healing began. Two months have now elapsed, and the pain has not returned. The success is believed to be permanent.

If You Feel Tired

Weak and weary, worn out, or run down from hard work, by impoverished condition of the blood or low state of the system, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying, and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick, healthy action to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood, and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good."—MRS. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Makes the Weak Strong

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else."—A. A. RIKER, Utica, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE.

A handsome, solid gold, hunting-case watch, is now sold for $85; at that price it is the best bargain in America until lately it could not be purchased for less than $100. We have both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one of these elegant watches absolutely FREE. These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and reliable timekeepers in the world. You ask how is this wonderful offer possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES; these samples, as well as the watch, we send ABSOLUTELY FREE, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown them to those who may have called, they become entirely your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the **Solid Gold Watch** and large line of valuable samples FREE, for the reason that the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two, we usually get from $1,000 to $5,000 in trade from the surrounding country. Those who write to us at once will receive a great benefit for scarcely any work and trouble. This, the most remarkable and liberal offer ever known, is made in order that our valuable Household Samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America; reader, it will be barely any trouble for you to show them to those who may call at your home, and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card, on which to write us, costs but 1 cent, and if, after you know all, you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure, FREE, AN ELEGANT $85.00 SOLID GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH and our large, complete line of valuable HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. We pay all express freight, etc. Address, STINSON & CO., Box 487 Portland, Maine.

Paper Window Glass.

Paper window glass is now an assured fact. A window pane is made of white paper, manufactured from cotton or linen, and modified by chemical action. Afterward the paper is dipped into a preparation of camphor and alcohol, which makes it like parchment. From this point it can be molded and cut into remarkably tough sheets, entirely transparent, and it can be dyed with almost any of the aniline colors, the result being a transparent sheet, showing far more vivid hues than the best glass exhibits.—*Echoes.*

The egg product of Massachusetts increased from 3,446,530 dozen to 7,062,200 in the last two years. The milk product doubled, the butter increased nearly 2,000,000 pounds, tobacco declined, oats, barley, corn and buckwheat increased, and the number of horses and cows was liberally advanced.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle *free of cost.* It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

THERE were 26,945 students at the twenty German universities during the last session. Of these 1643 were foreigners.

May to Bell.

Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter
To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk;
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary, ever-present aching.
But now life seems a different thing:
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away:
Just come and see. Yours ever, MAY.

THE experiment of raising some Cuban food products is being tried in Orange County, Florida.

What a Dunce!

I suffered with fever, hot head and foul breath, With a stomach disordered—was sick unto death. I bore it a week—surely I was a dunce— Then I took a few "Pellets"—they cured me at once.

What a dunce, indeed, to neglect such a remedy and suffer a week, when quick relief could have been found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

BALTIMORE counts on a million population ten years hence.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

THERE are now eighteen towns named Avon in the United States.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

THOSE ACHES down your Back and through your Limbs MEAN RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA OR KINDRED ILLS. St. Jacobs Oil CURED BY AT DRUGGISTS' DEALERS: THE CHAS. A. VOGELER & CO. BALTO., MD.

What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks. Experience of a Prominent Citizen.

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE. SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased. C. R. BENNETT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Now laughs the sun; the south-wind blows;
Three merry maids hang out the clothes;
Miranda, Maud, and Madaline;
They hear the village clock ring nine.
Quoth Maud: "Why are we done so soon?
The washing used to last till noon?"
Two rosy mouths in chorus ope,
"Oh! now we use the IVORY SOAP."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'," they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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The wife of the French President is said to look not more than 22 years of age, although she is just 42.

FLY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH HAY-FEVER COLD HEAD PRICE 50 CTS. ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

YOU will SAVE MONEY Time, Pain, Trouble and will CURE CATARRH BY USING ELY'S CREAM BALM. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

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PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim that their